

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

## YANKEE GO HOME!

**NORTH VIETNAM**

Up to July 26, 1967

**2,128**

**U.S. PLANES DOWNED**

RECEIVED

SEP 25 1967

INFORMATION WEEKLY

UNIV. WIS. LIBRARY

**VIETNAM**

**COURIER**

July 31

1967

No 121

4th Year

— E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. N. — Tel. 3941

LETTER FROM PERSONALITIES, AND INTELLECTUALS  
IN SOUTH VIET NAM LIBERATED AREAS  
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## SAVE U.S. HONOUR!

**GPX** released an open letter to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam (July 20) by 134 South Vietnamese well-known personalities and intellectuals, including political and social figures, artists, men of letters, journalists, film directors, lawyers, physicians, chemists and engineers.

Among the signatories there were lawyers Nguyen Huu Tho and Tran Bui Kiem, Dr. Phung Van Cang, Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, Mr. Ro Chom Thap, Mr. Huynh Cuong, Professor of ethnology Joseph Marie Ho Hue Ba, Reverend Thich Thien Hao, poets Giang Nam and Thanh Hai, writers Anh Duc, Tran Hieu Minh, Phan Chu, Tran Dinh Van, Ly Van Sam and Phan Lac Tuyen, journalists Dai Nghia, Cui Long, Nhi Muc and Ky Phong, playwright Nguyen Vu, composers Phan Thi, Huynh Minh Sieng and Xuan Hong, and Doctors Le Thuy Ba.

The letter reads as follows:

**D**EFEENCE Secretary Mc-Namara's ninth visit to South Viet Nam and President Johnson's high-sounding declaration on U.S. Independence Day—July 4—have brought the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam to an unprecedented degree of atrociousness. The ratio of American bombs and bullets showered over both South and North Viet Nam increases in proportion to that of the U.S. administration's peace proposals.

More Vietnamese villages and hamlets have been burnt down. More women and children and other innocent people have been killed and injured by U.S. bombings and shelling.

American casualties in the South Viet Nam theatre of operations have also been ceaselessly increasing, while the number of G.I.'s here has been rapidly brought up to nearly half a million.

Families of American servicemen in South Viet Nam have been living in mounting anxiety about the uncertainty of their return.

Never before has the "constitution" of the so-called Viet Nam Republic, endorsed by President Johnson in Guam, looked more like a farce than it does now.

At a time when American tanks are levelling fertile

ricefields and orchards and prosperous villages, when members of the Saigon military junta—U.S. agents who have styled themselves as Hitler's disciples—stand ready to get at one another's throats in the presidential and National Assembly elections, many patriotic intellectuals, doctors, lawyers, students, artists, men of letters and elements of the national bourgeoisie in the South Viet Nam urban centres are thrown into jails and concentration camps set up by the U.S.-dominated regime for the sole crime of wanting independence, freedom and peace.

In this sultry summer and against the background of the above-mentioned facts, the anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam

(Continued page 2)

## A CRIME OF GENOCIDE: SYSTEMATIC BOMBING OF NORTH VIET NAM DYKES

**A**T 4.30 p.m. on July 19, U.S. aircraft dropped 4 bombs on a section of the Red River dyke in Chi Minh village, Phu Xuyen district, Ha Tay province. This followed the bombing of another dyke section of the Red River in Ha Thach village, Lam Thao district, Phu Tho province, on July 13, 1967.

In face of the strong reaction of public opinion in the world, AP reported on July 22 that the U.S. Defence Department admitted that American bombs had been dropped on North Viet Nam dykes. The Pentagon, however, claimed that it was only an "accidental and not deliberate act". Once again the U.S. ruling circles used this cynical contention to hide their crimes as they had done after attacking populous areas in North Viet Nam as well as residential quarters inside Hanoi during the December 1966 and May 1967 air raids.

Most recently, they denied having attacked the Soviet freighter *Turkistan* docking at Cam Pha port. Nevertheless, in face of the stern condemnation of public opin-

ion, they finally recognized the fact.

Following the bombings of the Red River dykes, many correspondents of Western as well as socialist papers and news agencies in Hanoi together with Vietnamese journalists went to the scenes to make on-the-spot inquiries. They could come to no other conclusion than that U.S. planes had deliberately attacked vital dyke sections which had nothing to do with military targets.

The U.S. deliberate air attacks on the dyke systems and on other water conservancy projects in North Viet Nam are not isolated cases. This has been carried out systematically and more and more fiercely during these last three years of war escalation.

Till the end of December 1966 alone, the dyke systems in 15 provinces were bombed. That of the Thai Binh River was attacked 8 times in July and 10 times in August and September 1966.

Since the beginning of 1967, especially in June and July (beginning the flood season) U.S. air raids have been stepped up and aimed at the most important dyke systems.

(Continued page 2)



A dyke section along the Red River (Chi Minh village) bombed on July 19, 1967

# THE U.S. HAS LOST STRATEGIC INITIATIVE IN SOUTH VIET NAM

ON July 14, at a press conference held in Washington in the presence of Johnson, McNamara and Wheeler, Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. forces in South Viet Nam, stressed the so-called "substantial progress" in military operations south of the 17th parallel.

Willy Mills, Westmoreland must recognize that such is not the opinion prevailing in the Western press as shown by the following excerpts from articles appearing on the occasion of McNamara's trip to South Viet Nam.

WASHINGTON POST (July 17, 1967)

It is time for the President to tell us where things stand. It is time for candid, straight report on progress or lack of progress that takes frank account of difficulties and shortcomings, that compliments the intelligence of the American public by acknowledging failures and that credits their military by explaining how hard and long a struggle confronts the nation?

BALTIMORE SUN (7/15/1967)

SENATOR Mansfield July 11 advised the country to be skeptical of progress reports on the Viet Nam war stemming from the visit of Secretary of Defense McNamara to the war theater.

Mansfield declared: "These generalizations of progress would be more reassuring if they had not been heard from American leaders in Viet Nam for many other times, stretching back into the past. The fact is that reports of progress are strewn like burned out tanks, all along the road which has led this nation ever more deeply into Viet Nam and South East Asia."

DAILY TELEGRAPH (July 6, 1967)

AMERICA'S Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara could scarcely arrive in Saigon at a more dramatic moment.

"The war punishes any worse is the need. The need is for more United States combat troops."

Units previously earmarked for offensive actions in the second and third corps are now tied down to take force Oregon, and superiors have been conspicuous by their absence. In fact the Americans are back in basically defensive postures throughout the country.

REUTER (July 10, 1967)

SECRETARY of Defense Robert McNamara has flown in Saigon at a critical moment in the Viet Nam war.

"Longtime observers here are of the view that the war has reached a critical juncture.

stand off. The political scene remains shaky...

"The grim picture has turned a little brighter in the pessimistic in the past two or three months."

AP (July 4, 1967)

THE U.S. faces a moment of decision in Viet Nam which can only be compared to the black days of 1965 when the first American divisions had not yet been brought in.

A high-level American source said the communists in Vinh Thang hamlet, Chi Minh village, as well as for some ten villages with nearly 500 people in Vinh Thang district. A lotus pond ran for 300 metres along the dyke separating it from Vinh Thang hamlet. Here the Pentagon war strategists and American pilots had perpetrated their crimes.

At 4.30 p.m. on July 9, many U.S. jets flew in very low altitudes along the dyke, then released their bombs and disappeared.

Mr. McNamara said Nguyen Thi Thoi, a middle-aged woman, head of Chi Minh village, standing by the dyke, had been killed.

Mr. McNamara is looking for an answer to these agonizing question. Especially in view of the fact that war is not making much progress.

REUTER (July 6, 1967)

THE reasons given in Washington as to a step-up of the war are the greater aggressiveness of the Viet Cong forces, the increasingly high American casualties, the failure of present strategy (especially in the jungled mountains) and the failure of the air attacks.

AP (July 7) John T. Wheeler

"The staggering casualties the allies claim to have inflicted on the communist forces in the past few months... 3,000 in body count so far this year and damaged by the war, can only lead to two conclusions, knowledgeable sources say.

"One answer, they believe, is that American military units sometimes inflated the number of communist troops killed and counted in the battlefield."

(Continued page 6)

In the faint light of dawn appeared the traces of a recent U.S. air raid on a populated area south of Hanoi: houses collapsed, trees burnt down, marooned amidst perennial green bamboo hedges. The scene of the destruction seemed to be dimmed out by the green of the ricefields newly transplanted, setting the determination to win of millions of people against the will to now death.

The national highway was dotted with bombcraters as well as the dyke running along the right bank of the Red River. Over there flowed the reddish stream laden with silt while on the left side the dyke lay ricefields lower than the water level around crowded villages. For nearly a millenary the people's life has been associated with the dyke. Year after year they have strengthened it with no end of sweat and materials to prevent floods by the biggest river of North Viet Nam which sometimes is 3 to 5 metres higher than the fields.

We stopped at a dyke section meandering along a swift current.

Four 500 lb. bomb craters were on the dyke surface, two on the dyke foot and another at 3 metres from the dyke, all of them at the junction of the main dyke and an auxiliary one built under the new regime to afford a better protection for the 6,000 men of Vinh Thang hamlet, Chi Minh village, as well as for some ten villages with nearly 500 people in Vinh Thang district.

A lotus pond ran for 300 metres along the dyke separating it from Vinh Thang hamlet. Here the Pentagon war strategists and American pilots had perpetrated their crimes.

At 4.30 p.m. on July 9, many U.S. jets flew in very low altitudes along the dyke, then released their bombs and disappeared.

Mr. McNamara said Nguyen Thi Thoi, a middle-aged woman, head of Chi Minh village, standing by the dyke, had been killed.

Mr. McNamara is looking for an answer to these agonizing question. Especially in view of the fact that war is not making much progress.

REUTER (July 6, 1967)

THE reasons given in Washington as to a step-up of the war are the greater aggressiveness of the Viet Cong forces, the increasingly high American casualties, the failure of present strategy (especially in the jungled mountains) and the failure of the air attacks.

AP (July 7) John T. Wheeler

"The staggering casualties the allies claim to have inflicted on the communist forces in the past few months... 3,000 in body count so far this year and damaged by the war, can only lead to two conclusions, knowledgeable sources say.

"One answer, they believe, is that American military units sometimes inflated the number of communist troops killed and counted in the battlefield."

(Continued page 6)

# ON THE DYKE SECTION OF THE RED RIVER BOOMED B.S.

By our special correspondent

beside her was Vu Thi Bieo, a 17-year-old girl from the district. She pointed at an uprooted tree near a bomb crater then said: "Two women peasants were killed there. However, the crime of the Yankee aggressors is much more odious. They want to cause floods, famine and death to the people of our district."

To our question why the attack was made at a time when the Red River was not yet in spate, she answered, "At the sections destroyed by bombs, the dyke can break easily. Should a catastrophe happen the Yanks would shift the responsibility on our administration. We have seen through their scheme."

At a press meeting on the spot a spokesman of the Water Conservancy Ministry brought this point home to us. In this flood season, U.S. planes had been stepping up their attacks on dykes and irrigation works. From July 1 to 29, there were 45 attacks, 36 of which against the dykes. In the first five days of the Red River at Ha Thach, Lam Thach district, the U.S. planes had destroyed the northwest of Ha Noi received 11 bombs.

Western sources reported from Washington that the war hawks had drawn up many plans to hit the dyke systems in North Viet Nam with the hope of subduing the people. The Washington Evening Star wrote on July 7 that in his last trip to South Viet Nam, McNamara had discussed the bombing of the dykes as part of the war escalation in North Viet Nam.

Did he ever expect this unmeted by the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists in 1945 in which two million of our compatriots lost their lives. The barbarous scheme of the U.S. imperialists to destroy our crops and undermine our livelihood will make us hate them all the more. Like the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists they also will receive telling blows from our people.

The very position of these ordinary people of the local administration gave them the right to be angry. Thanks to the new regime, their living conditions had improved. Born in the hard years of colonialist domination, they had seen the fruits of the anti-French resistance war and socialist building.

They are not just sort of people that Washington's war hawks can intimidate into submission, nor are their compatriots. The dykes will not be broken, such is their determination.

For the Vietnamese people and the great danger of famine which the attempts of destruction by the U.S. pose the civilian population."

These heinous crimes only arouse the indignation of progressive public opinion and urge the world's peoples to take adequate measures to stay the hands of the aggressors.

As for the Vietnamese people, no savage crimes committed by Washington could subdue them. They are effectively opposing the U.S. war escalation, preventing and restricting the losses caused by the enemy.

Should the authors of the war of aggression in Viet Nam deliberately continue their crimes against the Vietnamese people, they would only make the whole Vietnamese nation more determined to wipe the black stains of the U.S. aggression out of their independence and a happy life.

The Tribunal notes the vital interests of the Vietnamese people in order to safeguard and other hydraulic projects

# SOCIALIST CUBA MAKES BIG STRIDES

NHAN DAN editorial, July 26, 1967

THIS year, the Cuban people enthusiastically and martially commemorate the 14th anniversary of their armed uprising (July 26, 1953). The Cuban revolution has been ceaselessly consolidated and developed, 6,120,000 tons of sugar cane have been brought in one of the three best crops in the annals of Cuba. In response to the appeal by the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government hundreds of thousands of youth have eagerly left the cities and offices to go to factories, construction sites, countryside and take a direct part in production and national defence building. Throughout Cuba tens of thousands of teachers and hundreds of thousands of pupils and students have enthusiastically buckled down to cultural work for the cause of their Fatherland, socialism and Latin American revolution. Socialist heroes have scored success everywhere in the country. The status of the Republic of Cuba in the world arena has also been raised.

And Nguyen Thi Thoi said, "We never forget the famine caused by the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists in 1945 in which two million of our compatriots lost their lives. The barbarous scheme of the U.S. imperialists to destroy our crops and undermine our livelihood will make us hate them all the more. Like the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists they also will receive telling blows from our people."

The very position of these ordinary people of the local administration gave them the right to be angry. Thanks to the new regime, their living conditions had improved. Born in the hard years of colonialist domination, they had seen the fruits of the anti-French resistance war and socialist building.

They are not just sort of people that Washington's war hawks can intimidate into submission, nor are their compatriots. The dykes will not be broken, such is their determination.

For the Vietnamese people and the great danger of famine which the attempts of destruction by the U.S. pose the civilian population."

These heinous crimes only arouse the indignation of progressive public opinion and urge the world's peoples to take adequate measures to stay the hands of the aggressors.

As for the Vietnamese people, no savage crimes committed by Washington could subdue them. They are effectively opposing the U.S. war escalation, preventing and restricting the losses caused by the enemy.

Should the authors of the war of aggression in Viet Nam deliberately continue their crimes against the Vietnamese people, they would only make the whole Vietnamese nation more determined to wipe the black stains of the U.S. aggression out of their independence and a happy life.

The Tribunal notes the vital interests of the Vietnamese people in order to safeguard and other hydraulic projects

The Tribunal notes the vital interests of the Vietnamese people in order to safeguard and other hydraulic projects

# FOR THE SAFEGUARD OF THE NATIONAL RIGHTS OF THE LAO PEOPLE

(Statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Laos)

ON July 23, 1962, the Geneva Agreements on Laos were signed, putting an end to U.S. intervention in Laos. The signatories undertook to strictly respect the independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos and to refrain from interfering in their internal affairs.

Since then, the *Nao Lao Hakait*, the socialist countries concerned, and other members of the 1962 Geneva Conference have been living up to their pledges. On the other hand, the United States and its agents have grossly trampled underfoot the Lao people's fundamental national rights and provisions of the 1962 Geneva Agreements, thus bringing about the extremely dangerous situation now prevailing in Laos, Indo-China, and South East Asia.

Since May 1964, U.S. planes have day and night been conducting extremely savage air raids on Lao territory. At the same time, U.S. planes based in Thailand have continually been using Lao airspace for intensified attacks against the two zones of Viet Nam. What is more serious, the United States is also contemplating bringing in combat troops for occupation duties with a view to partitioning Laos and extending its aggression to the whole of Indo-China.

Obviously the deep root and immediate cause of the present serious situation in Laos lies in the U.S. imperialists' intervention and aggression.

As a signatory to the 1962 Geneva Agreements, the Governments of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sternly condemn the above mentioned criminal schemes and acts of the United States and its agents. The 1962 Geneva Agreements hold that the 4-point solution in the Manifesto of the National Political Union of Laos is the correct solution to the problem of Laos. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam demands that the U.S. government put an end to all acts of intervention and aggression in Laos, stop bombing Lao territory, and using Lao airspace for attacks against Viet Nam, withdraw from Laos all U.S. Thailand and South Vietnamese military personnel, and respect the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of Laos.

The U.S. Government, the Vietnamese authorities, the Thai reactionaries and the puppet administration must bear full responsibility for all consequences of the U.S. aggression since the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

It is the unswerving stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to firmly and resolutely and correctly implement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and to demand that the U.S. Government and the other parties concerned do the same.

Warmly hailing the great victory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the past five years by the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the *Nao Lao Hakait*, the Vietnamese people are deeply confident that the just struggle waged by the Lao people under the 1962 Geneva Agreements and of their fundamental rights will be crowned with complete victory.

(Continued page 2)

Through the agency of its Lao henchmen, the United States engineered the April 19, 1964 coup, overthrowing the National Union Government, and set up a pro U.S. administration as an instrument for intensified intervention and aggression in Laos. Thousands of U.S. Thailand and South Vietnamese military personnel are illegally staying in Laos. They have directed the puppet army and local pirates and commandos to launch repeated nibbling attacks against the areas under the control of the Lao patriotic forces. Many military airfields, strategic roads, military posts have been expanded or built for the purpose of serving U.S. aggressive schemes in Laos.

Since May 1964, U.S. planes have day and night been conducting extremely savage air raids on Lao territory. At the same time, U.S. planes based in Thailand have continually been using Lao airspace for intensified attacks against the two zones of Viet Nam. What is more serious, the United States is also contemplating bringing in combat troops for occupation duties with a view to partitioning Laos and extending its aggression to the whole of Indo-China.

Obviously the deep root and immediate cause of the present serious situation in Laos lies in the U.S. imperialists' intervention and aggression.

As a signatory to the 1962 Geneva Agreements, the Governments of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sternly condemn the above mentioned criminal schemes and acts of the United States and its agents. The 1962 Geneva Agreements hold that the 4-point solution in the Manifesto of the National Political Union of Laos is the correct solution to the problem of Laos. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam demands that the U.S. government put an end to all acts of intervention and aggression in Laos, stop bombing Lao territory, and using Lao airspace for attacks against Viet Nam, withdraw from Laos all U.S. Thailand and South Vietnamese military personnel, and respect the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of Laos.

The U.S. Government, the Vietnamese authorities, the Thai reactionaries and the puppet administration must bear full responsibility for all consequences of the U.S. aggression since the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

It is the unswerving stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to firmly and resolutely and correctly implement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and to demand that the U.S. Government and the other parties concerned do the same.

Warmly hailing the great victory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the past five years by the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the *Nao Lao Hakait*, the Vietnamese people are deeply confident that the just struggle waged by the Lao people under the 1962 Geneva Agreements and of their fundamental rights will be crowned with complete victory.

(Continued page 2)

After these fierce struggles, on July 23 and 24 another agreement was signed between the fifth biggest city in the U.S. with 1,700,000 people including 30 per cent of Negroes,

(Continued page 2)

Hanoi, July 23, 1967

# News from CAMBODIA

## THE KHMER PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO DEFEND THEIR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

(Statement of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry)

THE Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Cambodia on July 22 issued a statement regarding U.S. aggression against the Kingdom of Cambodia. The statement said: "The U.S. government has put an end to all acts of intervention and aggression in Laos, stop bombing Lao territory, and using Lao airspace for attacks against Viet Nam, withdraw from Laos all U.S. Thailand and South Vietnamese military personnel, and respect the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of Laos."

The U.S. Government, the Vietnamese authorities, the Thai reactionaries and the puppet administration must bear full responsibility for all consequences of the U.S. aggression since the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

It is the unswerving stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to firmly and resolutely and correctly implement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and to demand that the U.S. Government and the other parties concerned do the same.

Warmly hailing the great victory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the past five years by the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the *Nao Lao Hakait*, the Vietnamese people are deeply confident that the just struggle waged by the Lao people under the 1962 Geneva Agreements and of their fundamental rights will be crowned with complete victory.

(Continued page 2)

Hanoi, July 23, 1967

# STORMS OVER THE UNITED STATES

OR some time the U.S.A. has been the scene of a bitter struggle waged by hundreds of thousands of workers against ruthless exploitation by the capitalists, and by American Negroes against the U.S. rulers' segregation.

According to American and Western sources, following the strike against the transportation of war materials to Viet Nam in this year, 51,000 workers in a big rubber processing factory on Johnston Island, 37,000 copper miners and founders in 12 states, and about 22,000 workers of the rubber and tyre Good Year Company walked out on strike.

Meanwhile, policemen in Newark, New Jersey, have without justification man-handled a Negro car driver. From July 12 Negroes here put

up for 6 days running a grim struggle against terror on the part of the authorities and segregationists. Their actions took on drastic forms: hiding themselves in small groups in narrow lanes, on roofs and behind windows they threw bricks and bottles at the police, even fired at police and security agents, killing many of them. The struggle still continues in Newark and is spreading to other towns such as Jersey City and Plainfield.

Negroes set ablaze stores belonging to the notorious porters of racial discrimination as well as police and army depots. They used weapons that they used for their self-defence.

After these fierce struggles, on July 23 and 24 another agreement was signed between the fifth biggest city in the U.S. with 1,700,000 people including 30 per cent of Negroes,

THE 200-day struggle of the collective farmers in North Viet Nam has ended in success. Despite fierce fighting against U.S. air raids and unfavourable climatic conditions, the production work in Winter 1966 and Spring 1967 has recorded brilliant results. A fairly high output has been obtained in Summer and Spring rice subsidiary crops, and industrial crops of various kinds.

At the start of Winter 1966 and Spring 1967, the U.S. imperialists took new

steps of escalation. Apart from intensifying bombings, they ordered warships to shell the mainland, dropped mines into rivers and, canals used long-range artillery guns based south of the demilitarized zone to shell the northern bank of the demarcation river. They massacred people and draught animals working in ricefields, attacked various industrial establishments servicing agriculture, irrigation works, dykes, etc. In Vinh Linh, each hectare of land receives on an average 100 bombs and cannon shells. Within six months, co-op D in Quang Binh province was the target of 92 U.S. air raids.

The North Viet Nam collective farmers have overcome the difficulties created by the enemy by organizing their work on a war footing, setting up plane-hunting teams, building many new air raid shelters, and communication trenches. When going to the fields, they bring along mobile shelters, set up shelters for men as well as animals and paddy. They also build up many small irrigation works and dams, dig ponds as substitutes to the big irrigation works damaged by bombs, use dung and green composts in the place of chemical fertilizers. In the ricefields dug by enemy bombs, the peasants fill up the bomb and shell craters and resume their work...

At the beginning of the Winter 1966 - Spring 1967 crops the peasants met many difficulties arising from bad climate, especially storms and typhoons, such as in Quang Binh, Nghe An and on the outskirts of Hanoi which swept away seedlings and ravaged crops; then they were affected by a long spell of cold weather which prevented the growth of seedlings and riceplants.

The difficulties are many. But aware that in the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the ricefields constitute their battlefields and the farm implements

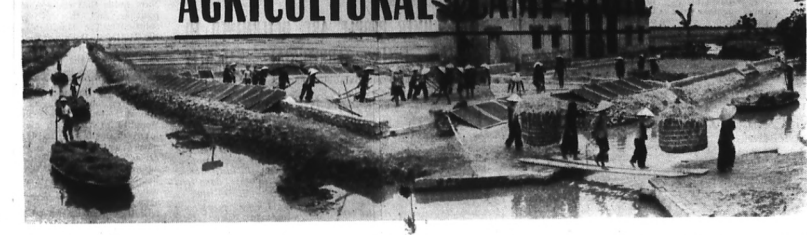
(Continued page 6)

## NORTH VIET NAM

# GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WINTER-SPRING AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN



♦ Drying of paddy (Hop Nhat co-operative, Haiphong).  
The harvest is in (Quang Nap co-operative, Thai Binh). ♦



THESE last few days, Political Instructor Pham Van Que and Group Leader Nguyen Huu Sinh of the First Missile Group in Haiphong were present at their posts around the clock. Que closely inspected the least equipment and watched his men putting them in good operating order. On their launching pads, long missiles lay shining in the sun giving a strong impression of vigilance and power.

A young soldier in charge of the launching pad reported in a voice filled with confidence: "Our equipment in good fighting order!"

The whole group was closely integrated, like the parts of a well-built machine.

For several days the American air pirates had been attacking Haiphong. All the men in the group were seething with anger and hatred and were determined to avenge their compatriots in both North and South Viet Nam. They had worked out new, efficient tactics to annihilate the enemy while

## VICTORY OF A MISSILE UNIT OVER HAIPHONG

preserving their weapons and equipment.

In the command-room, Sinh calmly followed the flight routes of enemy aircraft and tried to penetrate their designs. Beside him, a young soldier recorded these routes, at times reporting in a loud voice: "A new flight appearing at co-ordinates X."

Nguyen Van T., an officer in charge of the range-finding team, was a veritable brother to his men. At all times, they closely co-operated in working out angles, ranges and co-ordinates. T. often said: "The more complex and precise our equipment, the closer our co-operation must be." The entire team were determined to work in close co-ordination and to press the button in good time.

From the command-room

came Sinh's voice: "The target is dragging near. Watch target X, range Y."

T. snapped an order: "Watch target closely!"

From the sea, a flight of 12 aircraft had flown inland. On the fluorescent screen, dots were twinkling. Political Instructor Que and Group Leader Sinh said to each other: "We must wipe out one flight immediately, throw it away into enemy's ranks, foil their raid!"

After calculating the position of the target, Sinh issued an order: "Range... Fire!"

T. cast a last inspecting glance at the signal lights and at the men in his team. Then he shouted in the intercom: "Missile One, Fire!"

An explosion followed by a loud hissing sound tore the air. A column of orange fire shot up into the sky and

vanished in the thick clouds. T. knitted his eyebrow: a dot started moving across the radarscope, heading for a cluster of other twinkling ones. The pirates were about to expiate their crimes. A loud report reached his ears from the distance. T. smiled: on the fluorescent screen, sparks were flying!

The remaining aircraft, however, continued their way into the airspace of the city. Ack-ack guns and the small arms of the militia were around them a dense network of deadly fire. From the sea, another flight of planes came in. More orders came from the command room. T. wiped his brow and, turning to his men, said: "Watch out, let's score another hit!" Everyone nodded assent. Completely in silence fell. One heard only

the soft buzz of the machines.

Firing order again came. A deafening explosion. Another dragon of fire rose in the sky. T. knitted his eyebrow: a dot started moving across the radarscope, heading for a cluster of other twinkling ones. The pirates were about to expiate their crimes. A loud report reached his ears from the distance. T. smiled: on the fluorescent screen, sparks were flying!

The remaining aircraft, however, continued their way into the airspace of the city. Ack-ack guns and the small arms of the militia were around them a dense network of deadly fire. From the sea, another flight of planes came in. More orders came from the command room. T. wiped his brow and, turning to his men, said: "Watch out, let's score another hit!" Everyone nodded assent. Completely in silence fell. One heard only

# THE WHOLE WORLD ON OUR SIDE

A.N. KOSYGIN: The Solution to the Viet Nam Problem is: The Aggressor — the U.S. — Must Withdraw from Viet Nam.

SPREADING at a reception given in the Kremlin on July 19 in honour of the Iranian Premier, A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., condemned the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Viet Nam.

A.N. Kosygin said: "The direct aggression conducted by the United States against Viet Nam is a gross violation of the norms of international law and principles of the U.N. Charter."

The Soviet leader stressed that the aggressor — the United States of America — must withdraw from Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people decide by their own destiny themselves.

"This is the position of the Soviet Union, and it has not changed since the beginning of U.S. aggression, the Soviet leader emphasized.

World Tension is the Piratic War the U.S. is Conducting in Viet Nam."

At the mass rally to welcome the delegation of the Bulgarian Party and Government headed by Todor Zhivkov on a visit to Mongolia, Y. Tshednial, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia, declared: "The focal point of the present world tension is the piratic war the U.S. is conducting in Viet Nam in violation of the elementary norms of international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. In disregard of the legitimate demands of world public opinion for an end to the war against the D.R.V.N., a socialist state, the U.S. ruling circles continue to expand their piratic policy of an international character in South-East Asia."

"Together with the people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the people of Mongolia and Bulgaria staunchly side with

the fighting Vietnamese people."

WILLI STOPH: The G.D.R. Will Continue to Give Effective Assistance to the Vietnamese People.

ON July 14, at the second meeting of the first session of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, dealing with the foreign policy of the G.D.R. and referring to the Viet Nam question, Willi Stoph, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, declared that the Government and people of the G.D.R. would continue to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and together with the other socialist countries would give effective assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people.

JENOS FOCK: "We Will Continue to Do All in Our Capacity to Assist the Fraternal Vietnamese People's Heroic Struggle."

JENOS FOCK, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government, stated at the Hungarian National Assembly on July 12: "The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people is a provocation to mankind as well as to our people."

"The wave of opposition to this aggression is spreading throughout the world and right in Hungary. We will continue to do all in our capacity to assist the fraternal Vietnamese people's heroic struggle."

NESTI NASE: "The Courageous Vietnamese People Have Become a Great Source of Inspiration for All Nations in the World."

In his report on the international situation and the foreign policy of the

Albanian people at the July 15 session of the National Assembly, referring to Viet Nam, Albanian Premier Mehmet Nasti Nase said: "With their marvellous people's war, the courageous Vietnamese people have become a great source of inspiration for all nations in the world. The Vietnamese people have pointed to the weakening of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and shown that they not only can cope with the imperialist aggressors and their stooges but with a boundless courage and unshakable confidence have been able to defeat them."

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY: "The U.S. Imperialists Are the Aggressors Who Alone Are Held Responsible for the War in Viet Nam."

ON the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who alone are held responsible for the war in Viet Nam. The French Communist Party which supports the four-point stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the five-point statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls on all French men and women to intensify their activities to increase the isolation of American imperialism and compel it to observe the principles of the Geneva Agreements by withdrawing the U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, recognizing the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the sole legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people and letting the Vietnamese people achieve the reunification of their country and settle their own affairs themselves in peace and independence.

the Vietnamese People Freely Decide Their Fate."

At a meeting held on July 16, 1967 in London, John Gollan, Secretary General of the British Communist Party declared: "The decision of the U.S. to send more troops to South Viet Nam is not only a dangerous step in the escalation of its aggressive war in Viet Nam but a manifestation of its defeat. The support given by the British Labour Government to the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam has always been a crime. The United States must stop bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people freely decide their fate."

JOHN GOLLAN: "The U.S. Must Stop Bombing the D.R.V.N., Withdraw Its Troops from South Viet Nam and Let



Place Charted: Demonstration on May 3, 1967 held by 15,000 Vietnamese in support of Viet Nam.





# G.I.'s AND PUPPET TROOPS BEATEN ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

## QUANG TRI

**Nearly 500 Enemies Put out of Action; 55 Helicopters Destroyed by L.A.F. Artillery.**

## THU DAU MOT

**Attacks on Many Enemy Positions: over 500 Enemies Killed or Wounded (July 11, 1967).**

## DJ RAI

**A U.S. Company Completely Wiped Out and Another Badly Mauld at Duc Co; 202 G.I.'s Killed or Wounded (July 12, 1967).**

**A convoy of U.S. Armoured Cars Violently Attacked (July 23, 1967).**

## THUA THIEN

**4 Vehicles Destroyed, 100 Enemies Wiped Out on Highway No 1 (July 9, 1967).**

**30 U.S. Aircraft Downed by Guerrillas.**

## MEKONG DELTA

**9 Enemy Vessels Sunk or Damaged.**

## QUANG TRI

In the first 15 days of July 1967 the L.A.F. artillery repeatedly hammered at the U.S. aggressors and their flunkys.

In Dong Ha from July 2 to 10, 46 choppers and many enemy military storages were shelled by the L.A.F.

In the July 3 battle alone, 240 U.S. marines were knocked out or wounded. The enemy command post and the signal centre were destroyed. The enemy petrol dump burned for 12 hours running.

In the attacks on Con Tien, Doc Mieu, Gio Linh between July 1 and 13, the L.A.F. completely destroyed 2 175mm, 3 155mm and 2 105mm cannons, killing or wounding nearly 200 G.I.'s and puppet troops, set afire 2 petrol depots, 4 ammunition dumps, demolished 9 helicopters, 21 underground blockhouses and various kinds of military vehicles.

According to still incomplete figures, in the first 15 days of July 1967, the L.A.F. artillery wiped out nearly 500 Yankees and puppet troops, destroyed 55 choppers, 7 cannons, set ablaze nearly 20 petrol, ammunition and military goods storages, destroyed nearly 30 posts, underground trenches, barracks and many vehicles.

## THU DAU MOT

In an attack on July 11, 1967, against Tac Nich airfield of Brigade 2, U.S. Infantry Division 1, the L.A.F. destroyed 20 M-41 tanks and M-113 armoured cars, 6 cannons, burnt a petrol and ammunition depot and signal centre, and killed or wounded over 200 G.I.'s.

## DJ RAI

On July 12, 1967 the L.A.F. at Dj'rai attacked 2 companies of U.S. marines south of Duc Co, 40 km southwest of Pleiku town.

From the very beginning, the L.A.F. split up the enemy formation, and waged a hand-to-hand fight. After the company in the lead had been routed, another company coming to its rescue was intercepted and badly mauled. Two choppers were downed. The Yankees had to call in aircraft and artillery to cover their retreat.

The battle took place in the day time at a place where the G.I.'s and puppet troops had been many times battered. This time the G.I.'s could not escape the same fate though they had taken great precautions.

The Dj'rai L.A.F. killed and wounded 202 Yankees, including 1 company completely

wiped out, shot down 2 planes, captured many G.I.'s and seized a great quantity of weapons and military equipment, including 6 machine guns.

## THUA THIEN

In close co-ordination with the regular force, the guerrillas in Thua Thien have caused heavy losses to the enemy. In a battle in Cau Nhi (July 9, 1967), on Highway 1 from Hue to Quang Tri, the guerrillas in Phong Dien district destroyed 4 vehicles packed with rescue troops, and wiped out nearly 100 of them (82 G.I.'s).

The guerrillas in the mountain areas (east of Thua Thien) have fought back many groups of enemy rangers kept firm the liberated zones and scored many outstanding achievements. 50 U.S. planes of various types were brought down.

## MEKONG DELTA

In the first 25 days of June 1967 the guerrillas in Tra Vinh and Vinh Long provinces have ambushed and violently attacked the enemy on the defence line along the Mang Thi river and in Cai Nhum district, sinking and damaging 7 enemy landing

craft and wiping out many puppet troops.

In the Plain of Reeds, the regional army on May 7, 1967 night sank 2 enemy ships docked at the wharf of Moc Hoa town knocking out almost all the troops on-board.

## SAIGON - GIA DINH

The Liberation regular forces in Saigon - Gia Dinh in co-ordination with the guerrillas of Cu Chi district on July 17 mounted a surprise attack on puppet "Black Tiger" Ranger Battalion 37, killing or wounding more than 200 men and captured to others within a few minutes' fighting, according to GPX (Liberation Press Agency).

The battalion was encamped near the Trung Hoa "forces in training centre" to defend the "pacification" cruel agents who were planning to herd the local population into disguised concentration camps.

Meanwhile, another regular force detachment of the Liberation Army shelled five U.S. and puppet positions in Suoi Cut, Trung Hoa, Cu Chi, Sau Nam, and Phuoc Hoa Dong areas, inflicting on the enemy many casualties and preventing them from going to the rescue of the "Black Tiger" men.

WINTER 1966 - SPRING 1967 CAMPAIGN

## L.A.F. RESOUNDING VICTORIES IN EASTERN NAM BO



An M-113 destroyed at Soc Con Trang on March 28, 1967

- 40,000 Enemy Troops Put out of Action.
- 17 Battalions and 47 Companies of U.S. Artillery and Infantry Completely Destroyed.
- 1,800 Military Vehicles and 144 Artillery Pieces Destroyed.
- 336 U.S. Aircraft Shot Down or Destroyed.
- An Aggregate Total of over 7,000 People Take Part in Political Struggles.

In response to the call of the President of the C.C. of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. to resolutely foil the second dry-season strategic offensive plan of the U.S. aggressors and their puppets, the armed forces and people of Eastern Nam Bo made tremendous efforts and fought the enemy relentlessly on all battlefields, and won very great victories, G.P.X. (Liberation Press Agency) reported.

According to preliminary reports, in the six-month Winter-Spring period, from Nov. 1966 to April 1967, they fought over 2,000 battles, major and small, putting out of action over 40,000 enemy troops, among whom 36,800 were killed, wounded or captured and 3,300 deserted their ranks. The enemy casualties

included 27,300 American G.I.'s and nearly 300 Australian, New Zealand and Filipino mercenaries.

In terms of units, the L.A.F. of Eastern Nam Bo completely destroyed 17 battalions including 5 American (3 infantry and 2 artillery battalions), 47 companies, comprising 41 infantry companies (including 26 companies, 5 artillery companies and one transport company of the U.S. forces), 18 platoons and 20 sections of U.S. puppet and Australian mercenary troops, inflicted heavy losses on 7 U.S. battalions and U.S. Infantry Brigade 196 out of action.

In terms of means of warfare, the L.A.F. shot down or destroyed 336 aircraft of

(Continued page 7)